

## Amended Claims

### CLAIMS

1. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability including the steps of:
  - probing each die on a wafer;
  - for each die determining whether the result of the probe is a pass or a fail;
  - if the result of a probe is a fail, re-probing the die and determining whether the re-probe is a pass or a fail;
  - once all the dies have been probed determining the rate of die re-probes that lead to passes;
  - comparing the rate of passes on re-probes to a pre-determined limit; and
  - if the rate of passes on re-probes is greater than the predetermined limit, assigning the probe status as unstable.
2. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 1 wherein the step of assigning the probe status as unstable includes setting a flag on the monitoring device.
3. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 2 wherein the step of assigning the probe status to unstable further includes sounding an alarm and/or providing an indicator on a monitor.
4. (currently amended) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 2 **[[or claim 3]]** wherein the step of assigning the probe status to unstable further includes disabling the probe equipment.
5. (currently amended) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in **[[any one of claims]] claim 1 **[[to 4]]**** wherein the step of re-probing any die that fails on the first probe is preformed a predetermined number of times.

6. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 5 wherein re-probing is preformed only once for each die that fails on the first probe.
7. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 5 wherein the step of re-probing may be performed more than once.
8. (currently amended) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in **[[any one of claims]] claim 1 [[to 7]]** further including the step of creating a probe reference file for each wafer.
9. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 8 wherein the probe reference file contains a re-probe limit, re-probe recovery rate information, a bin re-probe limit, a sensitivity limit and the recovery rate for re-probing.
10. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 9 wherein the re-probe recovery rate information includes a limit value.
11. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 10 wherein for wafers with more than a few hundred dice the limit is 2%.
12. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 10 wherein the re-probe rate recovery limit is set as three times the standard deviation of the re-probe recovery rate from previously supplied data.
13. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 9 wherein the sensitivity limit includes data on the number of sensitive dies expected in a wafer.
14. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 9 wherein the recovery rate for re-probing is determined as:

$$\frac{(\text{number of recover from fail to good} - \text{recovery from sensitivity limit to good})}{(\text{total number of tested good die})}$$

15. (currently amended) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 14~~ claim 8 wherein the method further includes the step of generating a report from the probe reference file for each completed wafer test.

16. (original) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 15 wherein the report includes device identification information and fail to good probe information.

17. (original) A system for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability including the system arranged to:

probe each die on a wafer;

for each die determine whether the result of the probe is a pass or a fail;

if the result of a probe is a fail, re-probe the die and determine whether the re-probe is a pass or a fail;

once all the dies have been probed determine the rate of die re-probes that lead to passes;

compare the rate of passes on re-probes to a pre-determined limit; and

if the rate of passes on re-probes is greater than the predetermined limit, assign the probe status as unstable.

18. (new) A method for detecting and monitoring wafer probe stability as claimed in claim 3 wherein the step of assigning the probe status to unstable further includes disabling the probe equipment.